ch are the sources from which civil war has been fed uninterruptedly an the country kept in a state of impotent by German intrigue. By no conceivable means can the Bolsheviks prop up their

means can the Holsheviks prop up their tottering power against the German invader. Their days are numbered.

"Wherever the Czecho-Slovaks raise their arms against the Bolsheviks the Russian population flock to their ranks. This explains the rapidity with which they got control of the whole of Siberia from Irkutsk to the Urals and of the rang-Siberian Railroad to Viadivosto Trans-Siberian Hallroad to Viadivostok.
It is in fact the success of the Russian
people prompted by the Czecho-Slovaks.
Before long it will spread to the west
until it meets the German bayonets, but
by that time the Bolshevik nightmare
will be a thing of the past."

NEW REVOLT SEEN IN VON MIRBACH KILLING

Paris Expects Important Complications to Result.

Pants, July 7 .- In their comments o the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the Paris newspapers are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the event will be likely to cause complications the importance of which cannot be gauged. The first awakening of the vengeance of Russia against German tyranny," the light in which Le Journal views it.

"In the state of tension existing be-tween Russia and Germany, says the Figure, "this assassination may lead to

The assassination, as the Matin views it, "shows that there are still in Russia men concerned with the dignity of their country and imbued with patriotism."

The Petit Parisica comments that it "was probably patriotic indignation nyeder with."

We have the supercach of indignation nyeder with.

"was probably patriotic indignation caused by the approach of the German invader which provoked the killing." The Temps, in an editorial, suggests

that the killing may have been due to indigation on the part of patriotic Rus- patrols in the Toul sector into a raid by the military agreement made 18 between Germany and the Bolsheviki, whereby Germany promised to occupy Moscow. It expresses opinion also that the cause of the es the opinion also that the cause of the as-sassination might be found in the Bolshevik regime, which could be described as a "crapulous autocracy bound to pro-duce an epidemic of assassinations."

CENTRAL ASIA IN GRIP OF BOLSHEVIK HORDE

China and the Allies Appealed To for Aid.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. PEKIN, July 1 (delayed) -Russian Consuls in Chinese Turkestan, tele-graphing to Pekin, depict woful scenes n the neighboring Russian territory as a result of Bolshevik domination. Sanguinary repression, wanton crueity, ruthless greed and unexampled distral Asia as elsewhere Bolshevism

forms in conformity with instructions ground into the earth from the Soviet of Tastkent. The ex-pedition sent to enforce the ultimatum steam rollers. tion. These invaders appropriated 40,000,000 rubles in the State bank.

In April an agreement was made was granted to the Bolshevik troops to circulate through the country and commandeer what supplies they required. The Tashkent Soviet next proceeded to impose its will upon Simerechia, with the task crews and gave them the

made a good stand, but having few arms they have been unable to withstand the oppressors and they are now concentrated in the northern corner of the province, whence they issue an urgent appeal to the Allies, dated June 5, to intervene and protect the whole region from ruln. This was followed on June 19 with a request for the supply by the Chinese Government in agreement with the Allies of 3,000 rifles with ammuni-

ALLIED FLIERS PLAY HAVOC AT COBLENZ enemy

Bombardment of German City Most Severe of War.

BASEL, July 7 .- The bombardment of Coblenz on Friday by British airmen was the most severe of the war, al-though the work of the airmen was hampered by a fog.

The northern portion of the rallway station and the famous iron bridge were seriously damaged. A bomb fell in the centre of the bridge across the Moselle River and another on the royal palace. South German newspapers state that twelve persons were killed and twentyunded in Coblenz, but make mention of the Fortress Errenbreitstein across the Rhine, where bombs fell among soldiers. Since the war began this fortress has always been full of

BRITISH DOWN 4 ENEMY FLIERS

One of Their Own Machines Miss ing After Combat. LONDON, July 7 .- The official commu-

nication dealing with British arrial op-erations, issued to-night, says: Our balloons and observation machines carried out much valuable work on the 6th instant. There were few combats in the air. Three German airplanes were destroyed and one was driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing. Seventeen tons of bombs have been

dropped on various targets during the past twenty-four hours.

The Air Ministry's report on aerial op-

erations save: Our squadrons successfully attacked railways at Metz Sablonz Saturday hs were dropped on our objectives Our formations were attacked over the objectives by enemy machines, one of which was driven down. All of ours

During the night our machines successfully attacked the railroad station and sidings at Saarbrucken and the rallways at Metz Sabionz.

U. S. PATROL CLASHES

Small Encounters With Americans Described Officially as Attacks.

ENTIRE FRONT IS QUIET

Work of Tanks in Hamel At fack Made Task of Infantry Much Easier.

LONDON, July 7 .- Only minor raids occurred last night and to-day on the battlefront in France and not many o those. The Germans either have adopted a systematic course of falsification or else are getting a case of "nerves," for in the Berlin statements recently every patrol clash is magnified into an important operation, in practically all of which the Germans are said to have

Berlin reports to-day that in spite of repeated failures west of Chateau Thierry, French and American troops attacked again with strong forces. after bitter hand to hand fighting, which continued until nightfall, the attacks broke down with very heavy losses to the attackers.

Petit Journal wonders if it will not open a new phase of Germany's difficulties in the east.

All this is imaginary; no such at each took place. The systematic exaggeration and falsification by the Germany's difficulties in the east. mans has attracted the attention correspondents at the front. One them, the representative of the Asso-clated Press with the American Army in France, takes the trouble to deny this

appear from close examination on this ide. For instance, the Germans transformed an invignificant contact

their troops. "A raid in which the Americans took prisoners in the upper Vosges sector they interpreted as an attack which to send two army corps against the they interpreted as an attack which Csecho-Slovaks, and meanwhile decided they repulsed. No American attack has been repulsed anywhere and there have been no raids except those carried out by the Americans during the past two

> ave no further attempt by the Germans to retake the ground wrested from them Thursday by the combined Australian-American attack has been reported to-Not satisfied with the positions acquired from the enemy in the initial attack, the Australians drove forward Friday night just south of Vaire Wood and jammed the Boche back some four undred yards more along a front of

The operation was entirely successful and has made the new line much

Splendid Work of Tanks.

Details are now available concerning it of Bolshevik domination, the work of the large fleet of tanks ary repression, wanton crueity, which participated in Thursday's attack greed and unexampled distance to the attacking infantry. Officers say to the attacking infantry. sed and unexampled dis-e characterized the Boishe-It is evident that in Cen-that this was one of the most economic. al Asia as elsewhere Bolshevism cal assaults ever undertaken on the mass little else than criminglism let accompletely loose.

The Bolsheviki, for some reason not apparent, sent an ultimatum in March to Bothara demanding the resignation of the Ameer and the institution of recews with the rapid firers were literally that any such move would antagonize to the opinion of our Allies.

It is understood that the President's opposition heretofore of anything savoring of actual military intervention has been partly due to a belief on his part that any such move would antagonize to the opinion of our Allies.

It is understood that the President's opposition heretofore of anything savoring of actual military intervention has been partly due to a belief on his part that any such move would antagonize that the vice. It is understood that the President's opposition heretofore of anything savoring of actual military intervention has been partly due to a belief on his part that any such move would antagonize that the president's opposition heretofore of anything savoring of actual military intervention has been partly due to a belief on his part.

Enemy Thrown Into Panie.

whereby the population was disarmed.
the army restricted to 12,000 men armed Taken as a whole the Boche infantry only with obsolete weapons, Russian surrendered or bolted on the approach

the result that thousands of refugees with the tank crews and gave them the poured over the frontier into Chinese direction from which hostile machine furtherstan, reporting the murder of more than 1,000 Chinese and the ferocious treatment of the natives. ore than 1,000 Chinese and the fero-ous treatment of the natives.

The Cossack population of Simerechia in front of the allied infantry, de-nade a good stand, but having few arms stroyed a nest of six machine guns by running over it after the gun crews re-fused to surrender.

Another tank crushed three rapid firers, but a fourth machine gun con-tinued firing at a distance of five or six yards. This gun, in turn, was run over and destroyed, together with its

Forty Surrender at Once

At one point a tank moved against a mound which seemed a likely place for a machine gun. No sign of the enemy was to be seen at first, but after the tank had circled the mound once about forty Germans came out of a camouflaged trench and ran toward the alled infants to surrender.

Several officers have said since the really opened their eyes to the possi-bilities of causing the Germans heavy defeats, with slight casualties to the attacking infantry.

Importance of Victory.

The ease with which the Australians and Americans carried out their attack Thursday should be a matter for re-fection, according to Reuter's corre-spondent at British Headquarters.

Commenting upon the double victory of the Australians in the Villers Breton-neux region, where their latest advance has given them a good view of the valley immediately in front of them, the correspondent says the new line enables the British to command for some 5,000 yards a series of long gentle slopes to the south of the Somme. To achieve such an extremely easy success in a bit of country for which the Germans fought so fiercely, he adds, must obvi-ously arouse suspicion.

"Even granting the perfect planning of our attack and its admirable perform-

of our attack and its admirable performance," he contends, "more resistance should have been met and the defeat should not have been so complacently

In describing how a German officer was "obliterated" for having, after sur-rendering, shot an American sergeant,

going to take a good deal to get him out of it before the war is finished. The finish he believes in is 'dead Germanis.'

"But when avenging irreachery he is a hard fighter indeed. Lest he should forget what he had to avenge, he went the fight of the behalf of the should of the should forget what he had to avenge, he went

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM FRENCH FRONT Paris Reports American Raid

in Vosges.

LONDON, July 7.—Following are the official reports on the operations in France and Flanders:

FRENCH (NIGHT)—No events of importance occurred along the front during the course of the day.

FRENCH (DAY)—There were artillery actions south of the Aisne, in the region of Longport and Corcy.

American troops carried out a raid in the Vosges, bringing back prisoners.

The night was quiet on the remainder of the foont.

BRITISH (NIGHT)—Early this morning the enemy attempted a raid

morning the enemy attempted a raid near Locre, but was repulsed. Except for hostile aftillery and trench mortar activity in the Bethune sector, there is nothing of special in-

terest to report.

BRITISH (DAY)—We captured a few prisoners and a machine gun in a aid east of Hamel yesterday after-

The hostile artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Fonquevillers and in the Hingas sector. GERMAN (DAY) — On the battle fronts between the Yser and the Marne fighting activity renewed intermit-

West of Chateau Thierry the French and Americans, in spite of their repeated failures, again attacked with strong forces. These attacks broke down. Bitter hand to hand fighting continued until nightfall and also durthe night. According to reports again very heavy.

In the upper Vosges enemy attacks on Hilsenfurst were repulsed

WASHINGTON SEES INTERVENTION NEAR

oners taken. Some of these prisoners were escorted by Bolshevik guards through Vologda, where American Am-anxious.

We had to admire the coolness of the staying. Mr. Francis notified the State Department on June 24 of this fact.

Officials here at once sought details, nd it is regarded as significant that Mr. Francis has been unable to get any communication through to Wash ngton since he reported the Bolshevik activities gainst the people in the prov

Expect Wilson to Act.

The cutting off of communication be mittedly may indicate a menacing turn to developments near Kola. Whatever plans the Germans and Bolsheviki might be making would not be known for Weeks perhaps. With these

these kaleidoscopie taking place the President is con-fronted apparently with the necessity on the opposed to the Bolsheviki or going that the counter to the opinion of our Alies.

It is understood that the President's by the tanks, the great mass of the Russian people, army posts like The President is known to have e

conducted itself with extreme savagery, mowing down the peasants at work in the fields from armored trains, looting many towns en route, outraging women, sacking and destroying in every direction. These invaders appropriated 40, great engines.

A Boche turned a machine gun on tertained this idea until within a few him and was making things hot, but days ago and the plan of confining our measures to offering economic and in measures to offering economi though this plan is still to be carried through irrespective of what decision may be reached regarding the military problem, the development of the last few days have thrown such a new complexion on the situation that the President has, there is reason to believe, begun to view the situation in somewhat a different light.

There appears to be now, according to the view taken by many here, greater excuse than ever for taking military measures for assisting the rapidly giowing element in Russia that is opposing

ing element in Russia that is opposing dead?" military measures that may be under-taken will be gradual and not in the

form of a large military force. War Council Takes Action.

War Council Takes Action.

It is practically established now that the Supreme War Council has made a report on Russia which has reached the President. There is also reason to believe that this report did not altogether coincide with the views that have been taken here by the President and his diplomatic and military advisers. A situation thereby has apparently been created which it is recognized here must be handled with the greatest tact and be handled with the greatest tact and

of a camouflaged trench and ran toward the allied infantry to surrender.

During the consolidation of the new lines the tanks patrolled the front for nearly half an hour for protection. On one sector, when snipers in a cornfield were making things uncomfortable for the men at work on the defences, a tank advanced across No Man's Land and fired several shells into the corn. With the explosions many of the enemy jumped up in various parts of the field and all were killed by the fire from the tank. feet the military cooperation of the United States and the Entente. As the

capture of Hamel that the prospects for victory never seemed so bright as now. The latest work of the tanks had

Twenty-two Others Still Missing in Illinois River.

PEORIA. III. July 7.—Seventy-seven a company headquarters. I saw a bodies had been recovered up to to-night mighty fine thing here. A daredevil from the wreck of the excursion boat Columbia, which sank in the Illinois of a building and raised a big French PRORIA. III.. July 7 .- Seventy-seven River Friday night with about 500 per-son aboard. Of these, sixty-eight have been identified. Red Cross figures show twenty-two persons missing. A diver said he believed there are about twenty-five more bodies in the wreckage.

While the Red Cross branch at Pekin. Ill., where most of the excursionists lived, made plans to-day for a public funeral for all the victims on Tuesday. R. V. Downs, Federal inspector of hulls and his assistant, G. R. Howers, both of St. Louis, continued their investigation of the wreck, said by survivors to have been caused when the boat struck a sandbar. Capt. Herman Mehl, one of the owners, and members of the crew, all of whom escaped unscathed, have been constituted. been questioned The inquest is expected to be opened

British Mission Off for Peru. La Paz, Bolivia, July 7 .- The British

the correspondent remarks that Germans should beware of such acts of treachery.

"The American is not a soft fighter at any time." he says. "It took a good deal to get him into the war and it is present.

"The Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the Bolivian authorities were present.

tearing away a corner of the building while the Australian was atill working. He got the flag up finally. The last I saw it was atill fiying with the Ger-OF FIRST BIG FIGHT

ness. Finally a Boche began to yell 'Kamerad.' When the fight was over it was found that he had killed five Ger-

mans and he took nine prisoners.
"We got through to our final objec-tives all right and carried out the con-

ENEMY TO ATTACK

Make Drive Against Amer-

ican Positions.

By the Associated Press

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN

FRANCE, July 7 .- Resumption of the

German offensive against some part of

the allied line is believed to be near

between attacks will have been

From the best information obtainable

The American forces are resting to

night on their arms, awaiting the ener offensive, and if it happens that t

good account of themselves.

Germans start against the positions helby the Americans, which seems rather likely, the American troops will give a

While waiting for the coming storm he Americans are discussing the ex-

certain unit who participated with th

Thierry sector engaged in several fights

to-day and two enemy planes were shot down. It is impossible to discuss Ameri-can casualties except as they are indi-

cated in official statements. Therefore

the details of the fighting cannot be

MORE GERMANS TAKEN.

In the Chateau Thierry region, where the artillery activity of the proceding days still continues, our patrols again took prisoners. In the Vosges and in the Woevre the enemy

once more failed in attempts to reach our lines. In the Woevre a strong

hostile party succeeded in occupying for a short time one of our outpost

positions.

American Officer Tells Courage Shown in July Fourth Battle.

GUNFIRE IS WONDERFUL

Men Sleep Soundly Three Hours Before Starting to Kill Teuton Foes.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 7.—Last night the Associated Press correspondent slept on the ground among the troops of one star company of Americans who played a prominent part in Thursday's great show. From the men and officers he heard the details solidation without much interference from the Boche, who did not recuperate

of this first great fight of the Yankees on the British front. Some facts have been told before, but the story as related by one of the officers contained many new features concerning the activities of our boys. He told it in a simple manner, without frills and without boasting. And here is

"The Americans went into the line after a hard march. The Fritzes undoubtedly had no inkling that the attack was to be made. At midnight Wednesday we were sent forward to lie out, ready for an advance at 3:10

o'clock Thursday morning.
"Many of our boys were tired when
they reached the positions and despite the fact that they were just embarking on the biggest adventure of their
lives—a leap into the unknown—they
threw themselves on the ground and
siept soundly. It was an encouraging
sign to us, for it meant that the men
were not turn. They never show any were not jumpy. They never show any sign of nerves, as a matter of fact.

No Sleep for the Officers.

"For us officers there was no sleep during that three hours' wait. There were conferences to be held with the Australians, and then, too, the respon-sibility was weighing heavily on us. We knew that our lads would come through clean, but we could not help being a bit

Australian officers, who told stories and laughed as if nothing was going to hapshortly before the kickoff the gunners would put down a barrage which would against Abbeville would be less costly for him, but in the former he would get be the signal for all hands on the Job. be the signal for all hands on the job.

"A few minutes before the barrage was due the allied artillery opened with a harassing fire and we American officers were out among our men hotfoot to keep them steady, fearing they might less important territory than before Abbeville, where his loss would be it appears that the Germans during the coming offensive will have between thirty and forty divisions capable of participating in the attack.

mistake this for the barrage,
"Then came the barrage, and we never dreamed there could be such gunfire. It was tremendous. The gunners certainly did a wonderful job. "The infantry started to advance. My men were headed for Hamel village, and our first trouble was encountered in a

tanks had opened the way through most of this, but in spots some of our men were held up for a little.
"I saw a funny thing here. One of
my corporals, who had been a guard
officer in a penitentiary, and who has
a reputation for being a hard customer. French in operations at Hill 204 yester-day. They were invited to watch the at-tack and, if they cared to, to join in it and many more than could be accommoa fight, got hung up in the

"A Boche turned a machine gun on

It is believed likely, however, that any ground near by came the response: 'No

Calls It "Only Helping."

"We got through the barbed wire very well and ceached the Boche front line

uation thereby has apparently been created which it is recognized here must be handled with the greatest tact and diplomacy. In fact the problem as to what course this Government shall pursue transcends in importance any since this country entered the war.

Very little doubt is felt here that if the Supreme War Council has recombeneded military intervention in Russia without qualification the President will yield to that view. To do otherwise.

"The support trenches, which had dugget outs, were more strongly held, but we cut our way through without much difficulty. A lot of Huns gere being killed or captured by this time. From the direction of Hamel the German machine guns and rifles were working hard and there was plenty of stuff coming our way.

"When we reached Hamel we found

"When we reached Hamel we found a lot of dugouts filled with Boches and their snipers up trees with machine guns One of our sergeants, with an American private and an Australian, came upo a dugout containing four German officers and some men. The officers started to come up and one of them pulled a re-volver. The sergeant shot him through the head and two of the other officers who started to fight were killed. The others surrendered.

"In another dugout one of our ser-geants and three privates captured sixteen Germans. Just to the left of Hamel an Australian corporal and two privates cleared out another dugout containing numerous Germans. "In the centre of Hamel we captured



style without starch.



flag from the flagstaff under heavy shell fire. The German gunners tried to shoot him down and succeeded in LOWER PLAVE LOSS

Surrender Machine Gun Posts. War Office Explains Retreat "There was a lively battle southeast of Was Necessary to Save Hamel, where the Germans had some strong machine gun posts. Australians and Americans got in back of these posts Lives.

Three Army Corps to Be Put Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the Under Command of Gen.

and Americans got in back of these posts and the Germans surrendered when we charged with the bayonet.

"We worked around, the Vaire and Hamel woods, which had been pretty well cleared of the Boche by gunfre. Just ip front of Vaire wood one of our boys, whom we call Scotty, had a great experience. He came to a dugont filled with Boche, who had been left behind the American advance. He naturally thought some of our men were there and went down. It was dark, so he called to his supposed pais. The answer was a crack on the head. He knew then that they were not Yanks and opened fire with his rifle in the blackness. Finally a Boche began to yell Pagis, July 7 .- Once more the Vienna War Office has admitted the advance of the Italian troops. In its statement to day the Vienna bureau says the Austrian troops have evacuated the terriheavy sacrifices of life. In its statethe Austrians since the Italians opened the offensive from the Asiago to the Adriatic a fortnight ago the Vienna War Office has answered all Italian gains with the excuses that the WITH 40 DIVISIONS retirements were made to save lives.

Germany will send three army corps to the aid of Austria, according to a Rome despatch to the Temps. These will be Germans Are Expected to the Alps sectors, it is stated.

The Trentino railways have been pu inder German control and will be used exclusively for German troops said also that German regiments be detailed to other points on the front to support the Austrian troops.

Italians Hold Lower Playe. The Rome statement to-day says that

For obvious reasons it is impossible to go into the subject deeply, but it may be said that other reasons appear to the new and the old rivers. The statebear out the statement that the Germent recounts that the Austrian losses in this section have been vastly greater mans again are about to attack, besides the fact that the usual resting periods than estimated, as shown from a closer examination as the Italian troops pro cluded for all the enemy troops within

the near future.
It may be said that there are three tinue to maintain a small offensive Minor raids have been made, one is the French being cited in the state logical points for the enemy's attack— the Chateau. Thierry region, the line north of Chalons and in the neighbor-hood of Abbeville, in the Flanders secments, and counter attacks by the Austrians have been repulsed. The official statements on the fighting on the Italian An assault north of Chalons of ITALIAN-Between the Sile and

the Piave our troops, having reached with perfect manœuvring the right bank of the new Piave and driven the enemy to the other side of the river. are now fortifying themselves on the vast tract of ground recaptured, every yard of which shows traces of the epic struggle and furnishes proof that the enemy's losses were much higher than he had foreseen

The Twenty-third Army Corps, having carried out the difficult operation victoriously, has added new laurels to its glory. The Fourth Infantry Di-vision particularly distinguished itself. The bearing of the troops was splendid. The infantry, among whom were marine regiment and parties of the loyal Customs Guard, fought with arder. The artillery of the army corns and the royal navy group contributed notably to the success with its very

Airplanes Do Good Work.

Our own and the allied airplanes and those of the Italian Royal Navy participated with unusual daring. Special honor for the great valor shown is due the Thirty-third Sapper

Battalion of Engineers.
On the Asiago Plateau a French party carried out a brilliant raid into the enemy lines at Zorchi, overcoming the garrisons in a lively struggle and officers, sixty-four of other ranks and two machine guns. Between the Frenzela Valley and the Brenta the enemy three times attempted to attack our position on the He .was sanguinarily re-

AUSTRIAN—As the delta of the Plave could not have been held without heavy sacrifice, we have withdrawn our troops which were stationed there to the dyke positions on the eastern bank of the main branch. This operation was carried out during the night of July 5-6. The enemy felt his way at midday yesterday as far as the river.

East of Monte Pertica we drawn AUSTRIAN-As the delta of the

East of Monte Pertica we drove back strong Italian attacks in san-guinary hand to hand fighting. FRENCH-West of Goritza French

Weber & Heilbroner

Announce Beginning Today Their

Annual Sale of Spring and Summer Suits

Every Suit Offered Being from Their Regular Stock

Reductions:

| \$30, \$25, \$24 and \$22.50 Fancy Su | its, | | \$21.50 |
|--|------|---|---------|
| \$30, \$28 and \$25 Fancy Suits, . | | | 23.50 |
| \$35, \$33 and \$30 Fancy Suits, . | | | 27.50 |
| \$40, \$38 and \$35 Fancy Suits | | ٠ | 33.50 |
| \$45, \$43 and \$40 Fancy Suits, . | | | 36.50 |
| \$50, \$48 and \$45 Fancy Suits, . | | ٠ | 42.50 |
| \$60, \$58, \$55 and \$53 Fancy Suits, | | | 49.50 |
| | | | |

The opportunities for saving offered in this sale are the more remarkable considering the advanced

No Charge for Alterations

The prices are actually lower than would be the present replacement cost to us. These clothes are all standard Weber and Heilbroner quality, from our regular stock—no strangers among them brought in for sale purposes.

Five Clothing Stores

241 Broadway 1185 Broadway 30 Broad 44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

troops cooperating with Italian units attacked the heights between the Devoll and Tomorica rivers for the puryou and Tomorica rivers for the pur-pose of improving their position. They seized the crest of Gjasperit, in spite of the violent resistance of the enemy, and have repulsed counter attacks. Some prisoners have fallen into our hands.

PERSISTENCE WINS FOR ITALIAN ARMY

GERMANS TO SEND HELP Marshland Along Lower Piave Strongly Held by Foe. GERMANS HANDICAPPED

By WARD PRICE. London Times

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, July 6 (delayed).-Italian persistence has beer rewarded in that wet triangle of diken. canals and mud around which the twin courses of the Plave River reaches the Special Cable Despatch to Tax Sty from the sea. The Austrians put up a stubborn resistance for three days; they had filled up this labyrinth of thirty square miles tory along the lower Plave, asserting of marshland with strong machine gun that the step was necessary to avoid posts, formidable because each one could be approached only in a straight line ments commenting on the retirements along a raised road on top of a dike. In each scattered fenland houses had rushes and attacks upon these centres of resistance in which the Italian Bersag-

Bosnians Resist Savagely.

The stoutest resistance was maintained by the Austrian Bosnians, half savage put under the direct orders of Gen. Otto von Below, the commander in chief on the Italian front, and will be assigned to these troops that when the Italians captured a house which had been used by the Bosnians as a billet they found on the floor of the men's sieeping room a plestve carried in the shells must be at cow which evidently had been allowed to first rate importance and kept to the remain there for weeks unburied.

In the early hours this morning the Italians reached the new river line, the objective on the right hand haif of the front of attack, from opposite Grisolera to the sea. This they have since held against strong counter at-tacks. Their success has penned the Austrians into what is no more than bridgehead on the west bank of the Playe here. The river behind them has been swept all the morning with a Italian barrage-no bridge censeless can exist there, and to cross even in boats is practically impossible. With their supplies thus cut off it is ex-tremely probable that the Austrians, whose losses have been heavy, will get

Italian Soldiera Confident.

The battle has been full of persona scidents of courage and initiative, which show how vigorous is the offensive spirit of the Italian soldier since the defeat of the Austrian offensive and how onfident he is of his superiority to the enemy troops. The bersagileri practi-cally rushed an enemy battery of fou, inch guns, although it was woven about vith almost impassable wire and de fended with machine guns. When the Italians burst through into the emplace-ment the guns were still hot from firing. their crews having barely escaped by

running off through the woods.

This success has pushed the Austrians oack another four miles from Venice and has taken from them the whole Playe lelta, which they had held since the line was first formed on the Playe last November The only change in that line, indeed, which has occurred since the Austrians launched their offensive three weeks ago has been this one favor of the Italians.

AUCHINCLOSS AGAIN REJECTED.

Defective Eyesight Keeps Him Out of Army Training Camp. Special Despatch to Tax Sun.

Washington, July 7.—For a second time the application of Gordon Auchin-cless, son-in-law of Col. E. M. House, to enter an officers' training camp has been rejected.

Mr. Auchincloss is a dollar a year man

Charles H. Allen John Anderson Edwin L. Biabon Charles A. Boody R. R. Brown Newcomb Carlton E. F. Carry Clarence E. Chapman Otts H. Cutler Richard Delvilled Philip T. Dodge W. N. Dykman Daniel Guggenheim

Philip T Dodge
W N Dykman
Daniel Guggenheim
J Horacy Harding
Henry W, Hayden
A J, Hemphill
A T, Herr
F L, Hine
F M, Kirby
F W, Lafrentz
Edward E Loomis
L Loree
W S, Metfornics
A W, Mellon
Andrew Millis
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FRENCH HAVE NEW FOLLOW UP' CANNON

Weapon Designed to Take Place of Artillery in Offensive Work.

Made Over Mine Thrower Fails to Meet Requirements in Practical Use.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved WITH THE PRENCH ARMY IN PRANCE. July 7 .- There has been lately much discussion and some difference of opinion in regard to the comparative extent to which French and German infantry regiments are supplied with what the Franch the call canon d'accompagnement, guns that can be used in a rapid advance over ground so badly cut up by bombardment of the enemy's positions that heavy artillery or even field batteries cannot keep up with the pace of the troops in an

Neither side has found it easy to be upon a satisfactory substitute. The gun It is and the ammunition must be light enough to be handled as quickly as the moving infantry, while at the same time first rate importance and kept up to a high standard.

Germans Make Over Weapon The Germans contented themselves

with adapting to their needs a weapon they had found useful in the trenches a lighter form of mine thrower, which they fitted with shells and a gun cariage, giving it a flatter trajectory and increasing its range. An advantage of this adaptation was the rapidity with which the troops could be provided with a weapon which in regard to length of range and destructive power was all that could be wished, but as a practical

expedient it proved unsatisfactor; The new fittings increased the weight of the so-called light mine thrower from 320 pounds to 550 pounds, and as the shell which it fires has a weight of nine pounds the German were obliged to reduce the number of mine throwers carried by each battalion from four to two, and even this standard armamen was far from being kept up regularly.

French Solve Problem

The French seem to have been more successful in solving the difficulty. Their "27" is an accurate gun, firing a shell just over a pound in weight, but not adapted to close shooting. This they first of all supplemented with our Stokes gun, less than half the weight and firing shell containing a much heavier charge of explosive, but subsequently, in order not to overburden our workshops, they adopted a new gun, the Joulandeau-Des-landre, a still lighter weapon of nearly

the same destructive force, with a range of over 1,000 yards. Nearly all divisions of the French army are now supplied with two sections of these and one of the "37s" to a regment. This armament has the distinative advantage over the German mine thrower in that the guns and ammuniion can be easily handled and carried by infantry in rapid movement, and are therefore, more practicable for oper

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Washington, July 7 Hituminous coal production showed an increase during the week ended June 29 the Mr. Auchincless is a dollar a year man working in the State Department as assistant to the Counsellor of the State Department. He tried for the first officers' training camp, but his application was refused on account of trouble with his eyes. Recently he renewed his application to the Adjutant-General, but the War Department refused to alter its decision.

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